



## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

## Annual Report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

## The Insane Hospitals—Institutions for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb.

## Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Normal University—Industrial University—Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

## County Jails and Alms-Houses.

Following is the annual report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities for the year 1873, prepared by Dr. F. H. Wins. It is an interesting document, now that the abolition of the Boards of various institutions is being considered:

To His Excellency John L. Beaufort, Governor of the State of Illinois:

We have the honor to make to you the following brief report of the action of this Board during the past year.

The duties of the Board, under the law, are, first, the visitation and inspection of the State Institutions; and, second, the visitation and inspection of County Jails and Alms-houses.

## THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

All of the public institutions of this State have been visited officially by us, individually or jointly, as required by law, twice during the year. We have found them generally in a condition of efficiency highly creditable to the officers and trustees, and honorable to the State. We are of the opinion that few, if any, States of the Union have greater reason for just pride in their public institutions than the State of Illinois.

## THE VARIOUS BUILDING-ENTERPRISES.

so generously provided for by the liberality of the General Assembly are in a satisfactory state of forwardness. The Industrial University Building, at Champaign is completed, dedicated, and occupied. The new Alms-Hospital has also been completed, and opened for the reception of patients. The same may be said of the dining-hall, hospital, heating and furnishing, and the new centre building. The Trustees have not communicated with us upon the subject.

The application of the amount of \$15,000 for the school-building for the deaf and dumb has not made much progress above the foundation. The Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, has laid the foundation of its new building, and more. The centre building of the Institution for the Education of the Blind at Jacksonville, is under roof. The Northern Insane Hospital at Elgin, has contracted for the completion of the entire building, and the whole will probably be ready for occupancy by the middle of next summer. At Carbondale, the plasterers are now at work in the new edifice designed for the use of the Southern Normal University. The Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, has erected this year a two-story tower-shop and an almshouse, and has partially completed a new filter, besides heating and furnishing the chapel. A small frame building, used as a dormitory and wash-room for male pupils, has been erected by the School for the Feeble-Minded Children at Springfield. At Normal, the Normal University has erected a new building, and made the long-contended improvements in the apparatus for heating and ventilation.

## THE ADMISSIONS.

The building erected by the State Institutions during the past year considerably exceeds \$400,000. Most of these institutions other than improvements have been made, which we verbiac mention to.

## NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Contracted for the erection of the north wing during the year 1873, in view of the rapid increase of the patients becoming due, and on the 1st of last December, ordered on the Treasurer of that institution outstanding, bearing 6 per cent interest from date, and payable April 1, 1874. The total interest on these orders will slightly exceed \$2,000. We think that that transaction, though there may be no fault for it, will diminish the total amount of money available for the completion of the new centre building. The Trustees have voted to appropriate a sum of \$10,000 to meet the end of its creation, and of funds to be expended in external ornamentation. We hope that the General Assembly will be able and willing to appropriate a proper amount.

## THE SOUTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

For the erection of the south wing of the building, which was undertaken in 1872, but suspended in 1873, we have made an estimate of \$10,000, which will be expended in 1874.

## THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

We congratulate that institution on the State of its organization, and the great interest secured by the legislation of last session affords a solid basis for confidence on the part of the Legislature in voting whatever appropriations for its successful maintenance and extension may be required.

## THE SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Concerning the new building, we trust that the Legislature will appropriate \$15,000, and that the Trustees will be able to meet the cost.

## THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Concerning the new building, which was undertaken in 1872, but suspended in 1873, we have made an estimate of \$10,000, which will be expended in 1874.

## THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

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## THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

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## THE HOSPITAL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

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## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Delivery, by mail.....	\$12.00	Sunday.....	\$2.50
Delivery, by mail.....	6.00	Weekly.....	3.00

Postage on a paper of the same size, be sure and give Post.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

## TERMS TO CERTAIN SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

## TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'KICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Management of the Standard Opera-Troupe. "Tourists."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Management of John M. Gowen.

HOOLY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. "The Last Days of Pompeii" (The Last Days of Pompeii). "Wanted, 1,000 Millions."

GLOBE THEATRE—Delaplaine street, between Madison and State. Management of Sharpey, Sherman & Mac's Minstrels.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Koen's Minstrels. "A Claptrap Farce." Minnesota, and comic.

DR. KAREN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—No. 10 South Clark street. Science and Art.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, January 19, 1874.

It cost the country \$75,000 to prevent Caleb Cushing becoming Chief-Judge. That was the price of the Pickett papers, among which the letter to Jeff Davis was found.

The Municipal Judiciary Committee have unanimously decided to report in favor of the nomination of Louis Wahl to the Board of Public Works. The question of selling the Lake-Front was before the same Committee at their meeting on Saturday, and the legal points involved referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, has twice asked President Grant to help him usurp the Gubernatorial seat, and has twice been snubbed. To his last appeal the President has replied through Attorney-General Williams that he has already held the office longer than the law allows, and that his right to stay still longer is at least so doubtful that no Federal troops will be put at his disposal as he requests.

It was unknd in the Illinois Senate to reject the nomination of Prof. Turner, considering how he fought and won for the Republican party in the Decatur Convention. The trouble with Prof. Turner is that, when he gets pen, ink, and paper before him, with a clear field and no favor, he is apt to range over ancient, medieval, and modern history, defying time and eternity. It is unfair to subject the compositions of so voluminous a writer to the ordeal of severe criticism.

Our Canada letter this morning sums up the probabilities of the success of Premier Macdonald's masterly move in dissolving Parliament and ordering a new election. Every one of the present Ministry who were back to his constituents has been re-elected, severalboroughs that habitually used to go for Macdonald have lately given heavy majorities for the Anti-Corruption party; these with other signs, point to an overwhelming defeat of the Macdonald party and the Pacific Railroad ring.

The traffic in Italian children, which has its markets in almost all the large cities of the country, has called out a royal decree from Victor Emmanuel. The employers of all Italian children in this country engaged in vagrant occupations are ordered to return them at their own expense to Italy before the 15th of May. Let this order be disregarded by the slaveholders, in the belief that the Emperor could not enforce it against them in America, he adds the threat that those who disobey will be extradited to Italy. The municipal authorities of American cities are asked to aid the Italian Government in recovering the children.

Bather an extraordinary letter has been added by the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court to the literature of the Chief-Judicesship muddle. They join in assuring President Grant, by a formal note, that, should he promote one of their number to fill the vacant seat, none of them will feel any jealousy of the fortunate individual. This may be taken as a well-meaning hint to the President to get out of his embarrassment by choosing one of the magnanimous subscribers, but most people will regret that the Judges of the Supreme Court should have thought it necessary to give such an assurance about themselves.

Cheaper transportation is to be got, according to the plan of the Transportation Convention at Washington, which has just adjourned, by State laws regulating the railroads, but not fixing their rates, by throwing the roads open to all who are willing to pay for the use of the tracks, by improving the water-ways from the interior to the ocean, and by the construction of roads and canals by the Federal Government, to be used by citizens on the payment of tolls. A National Bureau is to be established, the members of which are to look after the passage of State laws preventing excessive charges and unjust discriminations. The abolition of the free-pass system and the subsidy swindle are other means to the same end.

Our playrights might make a neat little farce from the history of the overthrow of Baez in San Domingo. When that worthy heard that an army was in the field against him, he opened fire with a mighty manifesto. Singularly enough, nobody was hurt. As the enemy drew nearer, Baez sent out his army, took its commander prisoner, and carried him to the rebels. Their General, who, by the way, had, somehow or other, become by this time "Provisional President" of the country,—instead of "treating him with austerity and contempt," actually invited him to sit down and have a glass of wine. Of course no gallant soldier could resist such treatment. The prisoner took command of his old troops and marched against his old friend Baez. The latter hastily gathered what plunder he could and decamped in a French frigate. San Domingo is now to have the inestimable boon of a new Constitution.

The Chicago produce markets exhibited a general decline on Saturday, except in provisions, though grain was firmer towards the close, and a fair aggregate of business was transacted. Mutton was active and a shade firmer, closing daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Lamb was moderately active and ad-

vanced 5@10c per 100 lbs, closing at \$2.80@3.85 cash, and \$2.90@3.85 seller. February Meats were active and 5@ per lb higher, at 5@10c for short clear, and 5@10c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were active and firmer, closing at \$6.25@6.35 per 100 lbs. Highwines were dull and 10@ lower, at 10c per gallon. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was less active, and easier, closing at \$1.25 cash, and \$1.24@10c seller. February Corn was more active, and 5@10c lower, closing first 40@ cash, and 41@10c seller. February Oats were more active, and 5@10c lower, closing first 40@ cash, and 41@10c seller. February Rye was active, and 2@ lower, but closed first 77c for regular No. 2. Barley was dull and easier, at \$1.20@9.21 for No. 2. Live hogs were moderately active and firm, with sales at \$4.65@4.70. Cattle and swine were in good condition at firmly maintained prices.

The public charities of the State are reported by the State Commissioners of Charities to be generally in a highly creditable condition. During the year, \$600,000 has been expended in buildings and repairs in a manner which the Commissioners find satisfactory. The special statement of the financial management of the State Charities, called for by the House of Representatives, is postponed for a short time on account of the delay of officers in answering the questions submitted by the Board. There are deficits in the Treasuries of the Northern and Southern Indiana Asylums. The Industrial University at Champaigne the Commissioners find to be well managed. The Assembly may confidently give it the approbation it needs. The investigation of the condition of the county institutions, called for by the House of Representatives, is postponed for a short time on account of the delay of officers in answering the questions submitted by the Board. There are deficits in the Treasuries of the

Miners' Union, and has been by then rejected. In the meantime, several weeks have elapsed during which no coal has been mined. On Saturday the miners notified the operators of their willingness to continue the basis of 175c, of which \$2.50 was the minimum. The operators and Mr. Gowen, however, insist that \$2.50 shall be the minimum. The failure to agree means a strike in the Pottsville, or Schuykill, district, and, as the same causes exist in the other districts, the strike will probably be general.

Our correspondent does not think that President Gowen intended more than a short stoppage of work. The supply of coal at all markets is large, and the Railroad Company and all the other controlling agencies desire that the spring trade shall begin with an empty market.

To work the mines as usual would keep up the price of coal.

His purpose was to stop work, and negotiate until March, when, with the old stock disposed of, he could begin again on the basis of 175c.

This he can do more readily because the various transportation companies, all of which are mining companies also, have already decided how much coal should be mined in 1874, and what the opening price shall be in the spring. It is not likely that, if the men go to work in March, the price of coal will fall to \$2.35, or below the basis of 175c, but the companies may make the point that the basis shall change as well when the price falls below \$2.50 as when it advances above it. The miners, on the other hand, will resist any reduction of the minimum price at which coal shall be sold, and, though the point in controversy is one of principle rather than of substance, it is possible that the strike may extend into with its income.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The debate now taking place in the United States Senate on the currency question calls for a restatement of some of the elementary principles relating to the nature and functions of money. The arguments of those opposed to a return to specie payments are based upon the three following errors:

First.—That money need have no intrinsic value.

Second.—That an inconvertible paper money can fulfill the functions of a healthy currency.

Third.—That Government can regulate such a currency in such a manner as not to injure the commercial interests of the country.

To understand why an inconvertible paper currency, dependent for its emission and amount only upon the variable will, wisdom, and honesty of Government, must always be injurious, it is necessary to understand what the precise use of money is, what it is called upon to do, and examine whether an inconvertible paper can do it. Everybody knows that money is used as a medium of exchange.

2. As a measure of value.

The best medium of exchange is evidently that which everybody, everywhere, will take in exchange for what he has to sell. A medium of exchange received everywhere is better than one which passes current only in a single country.

3. That it must have intrinsic value; that is, as a bushel or a yard is more than a name, and that the less Government has to do with it, the better, coinciding it and assaying it, the better.

A study of the history of money confirms all this. It shows:

1. That all kinds of natural money ever used by man, whether cattle, coconuts, tobacco, silver, or gold, possessed intrinsic value.

2. That money is not naturally nor necessarily a subject of governmental concern.

3. That when Government does not interfere, the best medium of exchange attainable will be adopted.

4. That money is, in its own nature, a commodity which is only another way of saying that real money possesses intrinsic value.

The history of paper money confirms all that we have said of its dangers. The Kings of the Middle Ages are blamed for debasing the coin of their kingdoms. What is an inconvertible paper but the debasing of the coin carried to the extreme? Paper money has hitherto been emitted by Government only as a temporary expedient. The nations who use it, and the states which have been created by it, are the only ones who have been able to do it.

At the first glance, the thought of Banyon for a life-time is appalling. What have the people of this city done that they should be afflicted with such a calamity?

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## MINNESOTA.

## The Weather, and Lumber Operations.

## The State Not Seriously Affected by the Panic.

## Popular Movement Against Ring Operations.

## Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Jan. 18, 1874.

We are having a remarkably pleasant and mild winter in Minnesota—unprecedented, according to the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In this latitude and locality there is but about four inches of snow, which, however, proves sufficient to make excellent sleighing—the surface of the ground being smooth, and the snow even lying. The thermometer has indicated but 17 degrees below zero to the present time, and this during the latter part of December. In some parts of the northern section of the State there is between two and three feet of snow—in

## THE LUMBER REGIONS.

This fall before the swamps were frozen over enough to sustain teams in hauling logs; hence the getting out of logs has been retarded. The ground has since frozen, and the logs are now being hauled to the streams as usual. About three-fourths of the usual amount will be cut this season—about 1,000,000,000 feet. I refer to the cut in the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries.

The sawmills in the different booms on the Mississippi and tributaries, which have made 40,000,000 feet of logs,—is over from last year's cut,—and 100,000,000 feet of lumber is on hand at the several points of manufacture on the river. The total manufacture this season up to Jan. 1, at all points on the river, was 214,000,000 feet. Including the logs on hand, the total product the coming season will be about the same amount. On account of this unusual surplus on hand lumber is selling at a very low figure.

## THE FLOWING MILLS AT MINNESOTA.

are all in operation on full time; raw material is plenty, and the product finds a ready sale. The total number of mills now operating is fourteen, and three more are nearly completed, and will be in operation in a few days. Gov. C. O. Washburn, is building one with forty sets of stones, the largest in the United States, and perhaps the most powerful in the world.

The total number of mills in the State is 157, daily capacity, 5,820 cords. The product last season was 511,000 barrels of flour and 44,000,000 pounds of feed. About 5,000,000 bushels of grain was reduced during the past year. All the numerous manufacturers are running about as usual at this time of year; hence there is little, and no unusual suffering on account of stopping manufacturers. The same is true of all parts of the State, so far as I can learn. Minnesota would be more directly affected by business stagnation than any other city in the State, for the reason that its numerous mills and other branches of industry are literally the life of the place, and on them, in one way and another, the population depend almost entirely for subsistence. Millions of dollars of capital are invested there, the persons engaged in the mills and various factories and works constitute a large majority of the population of about 25,000.

Charter! goes about Cuba. One cartoon represents a Yankee, who heard with the legend: "American Jonathan," standing before a One of the latter's boots is torturing marked "Cuba." He grasps it and hones into a grotesque look of agony. Jonathan says: "It pinches you; shall I attribute the fact of my having had to kiss my own boot in this way, and close to my heart; to my having had to kiss so many in my canvas?"

## NOTES AND OPINION.

Legislature will next week Tues (19) go into an election. United States Senator Caldwell, resigning. Robert Crozey, the seal as attorney. The way it appeared in the Dubuque

Jan. 18.—The Democratic Legislative majority will be elected. United States Senator Caldwell, resigning. Robert Crozey, the seal as attorney. The way it appeared in the Dubuque

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## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

THE local money market continues to work very slowly, owing entirely to local causes: the accumulation of grain in store, and the population in provisions. In the country, money seems to be as plenty as it ever is, there, and the New York bank statement to-night shows a large increase of deposits over loans, indicating an increasing supply of loanable funds. Under these circumstances, it is not probable the market here will continue to grow very long. One indication of a relaxation of credit is the increasing supply of money in the hands of agents to loan on security of real estate.

The country demand for currency has fallen off during the last few days, but the drain of the shipments to the country and to New York last week was not so great as in previous weeks. The New York market was lower again to-day, and sold between banks at par to 25¢ per \$100 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

	Cashier.	Balance.
Monday	\$2,625,665.00	\$16,822,423
Tuesday	2,136,236.16	24,949,000
Wednesday	2,310,161.47	26,662,114
Thursday	3,132,154.07	26,804,268
Friday	2,007,230.23	26,807,230
Total	\$18,879,757.00	\$1,00,505.01

Corresponding week last year.

THE following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

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Fifth National Bank... 150  
Commercial National Bank... 140  
Mechanics' National Bank... 120  
Northwestern National Bank... 110  
Cort Exchange National Bank... 107  
City National Bank... 140  
National Bank of Illinois... 105  
Chicago Board of Trade... 150  
Chicago Board of Commerce... 150  
West Division Railway... 150  
Eugene Watch Company... 85  
Chicago City Gas Light and Coke  
Chamber of Commerce... 105  
Traders' Insurance Company... 100

1000 Shares of Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company at par.

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U. S. 2d of '73 116 116,000  
U. S. 2d of '74 January and July 115 115,000  
U. S. 2d of '74 116 116,000  
U. S. 2d of '75 117 117,000  
10-400 118 118,000  
U. S. 2d (new) 117 117,000  
Gold coupon 118 118,000  
Gold coupons 119 119,000  
Sterling 118 118,000  
Chicago City 74... 96 and int.  
and 100,000  
Town, county, and city 100  
Local bonds 100

1000 Shares of Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company at par.

THE following quotations of the stock and bonds of the leading companies during the week ended Saturday, Jan. 13: City Gas Light and Coke, 117; Chicago City Gas Light and Coke, 117; Chicago Board of Trade, 150; Chicago Board of Commerce, 150; Chicago City Gas Light and Coke, 117; Chamber of Commerce, 105; Traders' Insurance Company, 100.

1000 Shares of Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company at par.

THE following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

First National Bank... 150  
Fifth National Bank... 150  
Commercial National Bank... 140  
Mechanics' National Bank... 120  
Northwestern National Bank... 110  
Cort Exchange National Bank... 107  
City National Bank... 140  
National Bank of Illinois... 105  
Chicago Board of Trade... 150  
Chicago Board of Commerce...



